

Suit of Jersey for Summer



Sometimes we see a suit or dress which has been prescribed by its designer without any attempt to depart from good, accepted standards of style in its construction. The charm of such a design lies in other things than originality or startling novelty. It is embodied in the best use of all the means at hand to make a perfect garment of its kind. A lovely example of this conservative and elegant designing is shown in the suit of embroidered jersey—made for wear in midsummer—pictured here. It is in French gray with embroidery in white and will please every discerning woman.

There is nothing to say of its design that is not told by the picture. The skirt and coat are both cut on the simplest lines and embellished with a wide band of embroidery. The belt, of the material, is narrower than is usual in this season's suits and finished with a small, prim bow at the front and the fastening of the coat at the

bust and waistline is managed cleverly. It is a formal suit to be developed in either silk or wool jersey with silk having certain advantages. The skirt, worn with a pretty blouse of georgette crepe in the same color, makes a semidress costume equal to any requirement, in war times, and the coat will do service with any frock in place of a handsome sweater coat. Its collar is partly white, in the fashion of smart new sweaters and sweater coats, and its color makes it look well with any frock.

For patriotic reasons many women will not buy wool. In this suit silk is not offered as a substitute for wool, but as a more appropriate material for the character of the suit. A gay parasol, made of flowered chiffon, is in keeping with it and correspondingly dressy footwear is provided for it in black kid pumps and gray silk stockings. No other material would do just as well as jersey for this suit.

Girl's Jacket-Dress of Voile



One set of ingredients that have been used with great success for children's summer frocks includes voile, wash satin, colored embroidery silks for fancy stitching, and little crochet buttons. They have been put together in many ways in frocks for little girls from three to eleven or twelve years old. Distribute a set to each of a half-dozen designers, or designing mothers, and the result will be another half-dozen fetching little dresses, each worked out according to the age of the little one who is to wear it and the fancy of its maker. A coatee, or jacket effect, is likely to make its appearance among them.

Anywhere, from the time she steps beyond the limit of babyhood until she is about to enter the flapper stage, coatee dresses are among the prized possessions of the little girl. Here is one of them for a little miss of eleven, made of the before-mentioned set of ingredients. If any one is able to combine them in better proportion, to better or as good effect, let her send in her recipe for the benefit of a waiting multitude of mothers.

This little frock is of white voile with fancy stitching and smocking in blue. Blue wash satin is used for the

collar and cuffs and for the narrow belt, and tiny white crochet buttons finish them off. Smocking takes care of the fullness of the frock at the front and provides, at the same time, a decoration that outlines the jacket. Feather stitching appears at the top of the hem and at the neck and across the smocked front of the dress. The sleeves are three-quarter length. For a tiny girl of four to six or seven years the blue satin may be left out and voile used for belt, collar and cuffs—outlined with leather stitching in blue.

White lace stockings and low black slippers are appropriately worn with this attractive little dress. It is durable and inexpensive and it is not at all difficult to make. All these are good points that will recommend it to sensible mothers.

Julia B. B. B.

Brightening Sweaters. Dark-colored silk sweaters are in many instances brightened by grouped stripes of gay and pleasantly contrasting colors.

Temperance Notes

(Conducted by the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union.)

THE WOMEN'S PETITION.

In no better way can this great and significant petition be described than by quoting from the speech of Senator Jones of Seattle in presenting a copy of that notable document to the United States senate. "A few days ago," he said, "one of the most remarkable petitions ever prepared was presented to the president of the United States, asking in very respectful terms that he exercise the power that congress has given him and, as a war measure, prohibit the further use of grain and other food products in the manufacture of malt and vinous liquors. That petition was signed by many prominent women of this country of every class and occupation. It was signed by the representatives of all the big woman's organizations in the country. It represented 6,000,000 of the patriotic women of this country, of the most representative character, not only in their own persons but for those whom they represented as the officials of organizations of various kinds. This is distinctly a 'win the war' appeal by the patriotic women of this country, who are doing everything in their power to bring this war to a successful termination. The women of America are doing their part now, as they have always done it in the history of the nation, and they presented the petition to the president as a war proposition. They believe the course suggested by them would have much to do with the winning of the war, and as patriots, and not as partisans of any particular idea, they presented it to him.

"I think this is the first time in the history of the temperance movement that all of the leading organizations of women have united in behalf of a particular proposition. They have all united in behalf of this one proposition and they are all represented in the petition that was presented to the president.

"This petition was prompted by that great organization, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and, in my judgment, will take rank among the historic petitions of the world."

Miss Gordon's statement to the president, the text of the petition, and every signature affixed thereto, was, at Senator Jones' request, printed in the Congressional Record, occupying more than eight pages of that periodical.

THEIR ONE ADVANTAGE.

"Had I wanted to vote for liquor," said one of the members of the Maryland legislature after that body had voted for ratification of the federal amendment, "I could have got enough for my vote to have made me a rich man; many times a rich man." The only advantage the liquor interests have over the advocates of prohibition in the ratification campaign is that they are not hampered by scruples in their choice of tactics pursued, comments the Union Signal. It is with them a life and death struggle, and apparently they will not hesitate to resort to any measures known to corrupt politics to gain their ends. The members of the state law-making bodies will be submitted to severe tests when it comes to a vote on ratification, and no candidate for the position of legislator should be considered at the primaries by the friends of prohibition who has not demonstrated that he is absolutely incorruptible; who cannot show that he is rooted and grounded in the principle of prohibition and who in his ante-election pledge will not make a public promise regarding his attitude on the wet or dry question.

AGAIN POOR OLD KANSAS.

"Army officers, who are slow usually about handing out compliments, all remark on the physical, mental and moral make-up of the Kansas troops," says Governor Capper. "They say no state ever sent a better type of young men into the service. It is noteworthy that not a single Kansas boy was rejected on account of alcoholism and that the percentage of rejections for physical disabilities was smaller among Kansas troops than those of any other state.

"Many Kansas towns did not have to send a single man to the first draft army. Their quotas had been more than filled by volunteers.

"General Leonard Wood, commander of Camp Funston, frequently has taken occasion to say in public addresses, that the standards of living in Kansas have not only increased the efficiency of Kansas soldiers 25 per cent, but that the prohibitory and other welfare laws of the state have made it comparatively easy to conduct a model army camp at Funston."

There is but one way of repressing prohibition. Give it the earth.

HOW THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC PAYS.

Mark Twain said: "A man bought a hog for \$1.50, and fed it \$20 worth of corn, and then sold the hog for \$12. He lost money on the corn, but made \$10.50 on the hog." This illustrates the financial results of the license system. The saloons breed vice, poverty, disease, and crime. It costs the tax-payers thousands of dollars annually to look out for the criminals and the poor; but they are making money from the license fees. Well might Shakespeare exclaim, "What fools these mortals be!"

Our Part in Feeding the Nation

(Special Information Service, United States Department of Agriculture.)

SAVE FOOD AND CAR SPACE, TOO.



Carload of Potatoes and Cucumbers Badly Damaged as the Result of Improper Bracing—Upper Right-Hand Corner, Basket of Cucumbers Crated for Market.

PROPER LOADING TO AVOID WASTE

Greater Care on Part of Shippers in Packing Perishable Produce Is Urged.

HEAVIER LOADS ARE CARRIED

Heavy Demands on Railroads Due to War Conditions Have Increased Difficulties in Handling Fruits and Vegetables.

It is not enough to select, grade, and pack perishable produce carefully; it must be properly loaded in the cars to prevent food waste. Many thousands of pounds of fruits and vegetables that were not properly loaded in freight cars arrive at large market centers in such condition that they must be re-packed and sold at low prices, while some cargoes are practically ruined from shifting and lack of ventilation in transit.

But the loss is not borne entirely by the producer and shipper, for today, with the nation at war, every freight car must haul more cargo, and improper loading, which wastes food, also wastes car space, because cars loaded carelessly do not serve the nation's needs.

Carry Heavier Loads.

Reports from railroads and shippers show that under the stress of car shortage freight cars have been carrying heavier loads than in the past, and in some cases maximum safe loading has been worked out for certain crops. The department of agriculture and the railroads are endeavoring to educate shippers to the necessity for proper spacing, arrangement, and bracing of loads in cars to prevent injury in transit.

Shipments of carefully graded produce, such as peaches, put up in good hampers have been received at market in such condition that they had to be repacked before they could be sold, many hampers being so broken that the loss of fruit was great. All this because the hampers were not properly spaced and braced in the cars.

Even when loads are braced properly and arrive intact, inattention to requirements of refrigeration and ventilation often results in great losses through mold and decay. Efficient loading of perishables prohibits putting so much in a car as to result in such losses. The limit of safety must be adhered to even though there is danger through car shortage of not being able to ship the entire crop. If cars are properly loaded with open spaces between packages and an ample air passage beneath floor racks, the maximum weight of carloads may be greatly increased, with less danger from loss than with light loads put in the cars indifferently. Very perishable produce, such as cherries, peaches, pears, and plums, being shipped under refrigeration, need special attention in this regard, since fruit loaded within two feet of the roof does not receive proper refrigeration, and unless this space is open the remainder of the load is in danger through inadequate circulation of air to and from the ice.

Standard Ventilation.

Produce that can be shipped safely under "standard ventilation" (vents open, without ice) may be loaded near the roof with less danger than produce that requires ice. But safe shipment of such produce requires air spaces above, between, and below the packages, so that cool, fresh air entering the open vents may reach all parts of the load, otherwise the latent heat of the produce, together with the heat

generated when closely packed together, will cause rapid decay and great losses.

Mixed carlot shipments are sometimes received with the produce, such as potatoes and cucumbers, scattered through the load because the containers have broken open in transit. It is well in mixed carlot shipments to see that each type of produce is loaded by itself, spaced and braced, so that it will not shift about while traveling to market.

DON'T WASTE CAR SPACE

You know that, at this time, food is precious and that none of it can be allowed to go to waste.

Do you know that, at this time, freight car space is equally precious and that to waste it is to invite disaster?

When shipments of produce and other perishable food products are not properly packed in the car, they fare badly and there is loss of food.

When produce, vegetables and the like are not properly packed in the car, there is loss of equally valuable car space.

For your own protection from money loss, and for the protection of the country from food loss and shipping loss, exercise scrupulous care to see that shipments are packed properly in the car.

Helping on the Farms.

Farm women, boys, and girls in Indiana are helping food production by taking the places of the men who have been called to the colors and the city industries. Investigation of the cost of milk production, conducted by the dairy division of the United States department of agriculture, in co-operation with Purdue university, shows that, in 1915-16, hired men performed nearly half of the work in the dairies in the Chicago milk district of northern Indiana. A year later, after many of these men had left to join the army or responded to the higher wages paid by the steel mills and munition factories at Gary, Ind., and other cities, the women and young people went out to the barns and are now performing over half of the labor which was formerly done by the hired men. The men who are left at home are also spending more time in the dairies, but, were it not for the fact that their families are helping them, they would have considerably less time to devote to the production of much-needed crops.

Efficiency and the Beehive.

A productive colony of bees may be likened figuratively to a machine which consumes in friction 90 per cent of the energy applied. This is not a high degree of efficiency when measured by this standard. The colony in a box hive, then, is likened to such a machine in bad repair and with no attention, in which all the energy is used simply to drive the wheels. Such a machine is totally unproductive. The properly housed colony which is badly manipulated is then comparable to the machine in good repair but in the hands of a poor mechanic. Such a machine may do fair work for a time, but the mechanic fails to do the necessary work at the right time and the machine is only occasionally productive. Finally, the productive colony is like a good machine in the hands of a good mechanic. While energy is consumed simply to run the machine, the good mechanic does the right work at the right time and obtains the greatest possible reward in the machine's output. Such a figurative comparison must not be carried too far, and is used here only to point out the lamentable waste in much present-day beekeeping.

NERVOUS PROSTRATION

May be Overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound—This Letter Proves It.

West Philadelphia, Pa.—"During the thirty years I have been married, I have been in bad health and had several attacks of nervous prostration until it seemed as if the organs in my whole body were worn out. I was finally persuaded to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and it made a well woman of me. I can now do all my housework and advise all ailing women to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and I will guarantee they will derive great benefit from it."—Mrs. FRANK FITZGERALD, 25 N. 41st Street, West Philadelphia, Pa.

There are thousands of women everywhere in Mrs. Fitzgerald's condition, suffering from nervousness, backache, headaches, and other symptoms of a functional derangement. It was a grateful spirit for health restored which led her to write this letter so that other women may benefit from her experience and find health as she has done.

"For suggestions in regard to your condition write Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass. The result of the 40 years experience is at your service."

French Testaments.

To assist the United States soldiers to learn French, and at the same time make reading the Bible more interesting, the Bible society has issued a special pocket edition of the Gospel of St. Mark, containing the Gospel in French on one page and its counterpart in English on the opposite page.

FARMERS ARE WORKING HARDER

And using their feet more than ever before. For all these workers the frequent use of Allen's Foot-Ease, the antiseptic powder to be shaken into the shoes and sprinkled in the foot-bath, increases their efficiency and insures needed physical comfort. It takes the friction from the shoe, freshens the feet, and prevents tired, aching and blistered feet. Women everywhere are constant users of Allen's Foot-Ease. Don't get foot sore, get Allen's Foot-Ease. Sold by dealers everywhere, 25c.—Adv.

Conscientious Cuss.

"Enos Dubblehook is the most conscientious gent in town," related the landlord of the Petunia tavern. "The other evening the fellows here in the office were telling funny stories, and Enos got off one about a drunken man meeting a ghost. He strung the yarn out quite a distance, and then, after he had got through and we had all laughed politely, he recollected that a drunken pan always says 'Hic!' And so, as he wanted to be perfectly accurate, he told the whole story over again, putting in the missing hiccoughs at the proper intervals. I sometimes think that with a little different education Enos would have made a first-class German spy."—Kansas City Star.

Self-Deception.

"Lemme see one o' dem cuckoo clocks," said Mr. Erastus. "Here you are."

"Could you kind o' change de tune a little?"

"What's the idea?"

"I wants an alarm clock. I don't take to dese hasty an' excited alarm clocks. If you could train one o' dese to cackle like a chicken, I could wake up spry an' hopeful every time."

One Exception.

"He handles his subjects without gloves as all men ought to do."

"All men? How about a lineman?"

The back of a clock is always behind time.

War Demands

Saving of Sugar, Saving of Fuel, Use of other Grains with Wheat—No Waste.

Grape-Nuts

answers every demand. It's an economical, nourishing and delicious food, a builder and maintainer of Vigor and Health.

Try it. "There's a Reason"